

## Situation Report Municipality of Munai, Lanao del Norte

**Emergency:** TS Tembin/Vinta  
**Date:** January 2, 2018  
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### Assessment Result

#### **Key Issues/Highlights:**

- Close coordination meeting with the PDRRMO of Lanao del Norte , Governor Imelda ‘Angging’ Quibranza-Dimaporo, Col. Jon Goyena and Engr. Joseph Apat of the Provincial Engineering Office-LDN
- Joint assessment and medical mission with DOH Region X conducted in one of the hardly hit barangay of Old Poblacion by the TS Vinta
- The main bridge that connects to the 4 upland barangays (Old Poblacion, Pinolonan, Bacayawan and Lininding) was totally washed out by the flash flood and accessing this 4 hardly hit was very difficult to ordinary vehicles.

**Geographic Information:** Municipality of Munai with 26 barangays, 5 are the hardly hit by TS Vinta.

#### Demographic data:

There were 8 affected barangays and 5 are the hardly hit barangay’s.

No.	Barangay	Affected Population	Affected Families	Dead	Missing	Roads	Status
1	Bacayawan	634	190	3	0	Not accessible	Hardly hit
2.	Lininding	801	212	11	1	Not accessible	Hardly hit
3.	Matampay	1,609	279	0	0	accessible	Hardly hit
4.	Old Poblacion	1,796	417	6	6	accessible	Hardly hit
5.	Pendulunan	1,215	365	7	0	Not accessible	Hardly hit
6.	Dalama	32	8	0	0	accessible	Partially
7.	Pantao	7	2	0	0	accessible	Partially
8.	Punong	26	10	0	0	accessible	Partially
	Total	6,120	1,482	27	7		

#### Relief Effort Assistance/ Shelter/ Food Security

According to the MHO, RSI and the BLGU there were provisions of relief food packs such as rice, noodles and canned goods, hygiene kit- 5pcs of laundry and bath soap and 5 sachet of toothpaste right after the typhoon, kitchen kit-rice pot and frying pan that will be shared by 5 to 6 families . During the conduct of the assessment, the MDRRMO and RSI mentioned the difficulty of burying the dead animals that are already in the decomposing stage and they are afraid that it will cause health risk to the community if it will not acted immediately.

#### Water Supply

According to Sanitary Inspector, there is available water but not sure on the potability and majority of the distribution pipes are totally damaged including the reservoir. The families’ primary water source for drinking water and for cooking is from the unprotected open spring, and deep-well but majority are damage. There is an immerging issue on the need of water container and hyposol for the water treatment.

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### **Water Purification/ Treatment**

There is a possibility of water contamination at the spring and the deep-well. The families use boiling as their means of treating water/disinfecting water for drinking. The Rural Health Unit (RHU) is requesting WASH Cluster to provide number of jerry cans for storing water in the household level and bucket for carrying from water point to household and hyposol/aquatabs. The community is also requesting for laundry basin for washing their clothes.

### **Sanitary Facilities**

In the community the access to functioning sanitary facilities is limited because majority of the latrines were totally damaged by the flood. Sanitary Inspector shared that the number of families in need of sanitation materials will be identified after the conduct of the assessment, specifically in the hardly hit barangays. On the other hand, number of families is in need of hygiene kits and also, there were no adequate personal hygiene supplies available such as soap, sanitary cloth/napkins in the area and mothers expressed that they highly appreciate if any organization can provide them. There were WASH related diseases encountered during the medical mission such as diarrhea mostly are children and skin diseases both adult and children that links to contaminated water and open defecation.

### **Hygiene**

There were partial distributions of Hygiene Kits but not enough for the families to practice proper hygiene. There is still a need for the distribution of Hygiene kit and conduct of hygiene promotion. Open defecation had been observed so there is a need on awareness campaign on the importance of proper use of latrine, handwashing during critical times, the use of Oral Rehydration solution and introduction of other options on water treatment.

### **Health**

The Municipal Health Officer shared that there were cases of diarrhea and skin diseases during the medical mission but it was not being reported by the health worker so there is a need to intensify the disease surveillance report mechanism. The decaying dead animals is starting to become a major treat to the health of the community if not properly handled.

### **Nutrition**

There were no relevant data gathered during the conduct of assessment but the MHO claimed that there were still existing documents showing the nutrition status and program of each barangay including the rate of women practicing exclusive breastfeeding. However, during the medical mission the medical team encountered an under five with severe malnutrition.

### **Protection/Women and Child Protection**

There were no relevant data gathered during the conduct of assessment but according to one mother that I interviewed most of the children are afraid to go out of their houses because they are afraid that the flood might happen again. An immediate need for psychosocial intervention not only for children but as well to the adults. Since the water system nearby were damaged, women and children are forced to carry water from far distance source, the lack of cooking/kitchen utensils add up to the existing burdens, DSWD distributed some kitchen utensils but shared by 5 to 6 families. Access to sanitary pads is also part of the women and girls struggle due to lack of available menstrual hygiene materials.

### **Emergency Education**

Some of the schools in Lininding-7 rooms, Old Poblacion- 4 rooms , and Pendulunan-9 rooms, are totally damaged while N. Cadulawan-1 room is partially damaged.

### **Emergency Telecoms/Communications**

The telecommunications both globe and smart are down in the hard to reach and hardly hit barangay' according to the Engr. Abdul Rahman Palao-MDRRMO.

### **Access**

Main bridge connecting the 4 upland hardly hit barangay's are totally damaged and roads to Bacayawan, Lininding, Pendulunan is not accessible while Matampay, Old Poblacion is accessible from Punong-Matampay old.

### **General Observations/ Challenges and Recommendations:**

- The lack access to the hardly hit barangays for possible intervention
- The BLGU has no rapid assessment at the Barangay level right after emergencies.
- Some of the barangays displayed their effort to follow-up the condition of their constituents during the time of typhoon.
- The lack of preparation of the communities at the municipal and barangay level contributed to the severe damages of the typhoon.
- Distribution of basic Health and Hygiene items (water kit, hygiene kit, dignity kits, kitchen utensils) and hygiene promotion activities
- Further assessment to the 4 remaining severely damaged upland barangays-Bacayawan, Lininding, Pendulunan and Matampay. Deep assessment has been conducted in Old Poblacion
- provision of semi-permanent or permanent latrines
- Immediate repair of the hand pumps and water lines
- Water quality monitoring/test
- Monitoring of mortality and morbidity
- Debris clearing and provision of tools such as shovel, rake, wheel borrow, dust pan and broom stick
- Need for MHPSS intervention

Annex:

- Photos of the affected barangays



Main Bridge connecting the 5 barangay's highly hit by TS Vinta in the Municipality of Munai



Brgy. Old Poblacion Munai, Lanao Del Norte



Remains of dead animal already on decomposing stage as the major health risk for the community of Brgy. Old Poblacion



Photos of the schools in Brgy. Lininding and Old Poblacion



Damaged Communal latrines in Brgy. Old Poblacion



Brgy. Old Poblacion water source for drinking and domestic use